The Daily Bulletin.

VOL. VI.—NO. 860.] CHARLOTTE, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1862. [$6 PER ANNUM.

THE BULLETIN:

BY EDWARD H. BRITTON.

OFFICE.....NO. 16 TRYON STREET,
Over China Hall, on the second floor.

TERMS FOR PAPER:

☞ THE DAILY BULLETIN will be furnished at SIX DOLLARS per annum, IN ADVANCE

☞ THE TRI-WEEKLY BULLETIN will be published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, and supplied for $4 00 per annum, payable in advance.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Southern Express Company forward packages by Passenger Trains and Steamers, and Despatches by Telegraph, to all parts of the Country.

☞ We received nothing by Telegraph up to the hour of putting our first Edition to press.

From Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, March 12.

A dispatch from Fort Smith says Capt. Rodgers arrived in charge of the ammunition train, and the official account of the battle at Elkhorn. The fighting was terrible. The Confederates were mostly armed with rifles and shot-guns. They charged the enemy again and again, clubbing their guns and driving them back from their first position.

The enemy had taken a second and stronger position.

When it became known to his troops that Gen. McCulloch had fallen, they were frantic with rage—fighting like demons—charging and putting to flight five times their number.

Fearful that McCulloch's troops would be disorganized, Van Dorn deemed it advisable to withdraw. He renewed the attack next day, and retired in splendid order, under cover of his artillery,

The attack was considered a brilliant manœuvre.

McIntosh, at the head of his command, fell early; also Herbert.

Prisoners report the Federal loss at six thousand.

The Confederates attacked the enemy on all sides, passing around them.

Van Dorn says he is not whipped and cannot be, with reinforcements.

We will soon have the Confederate train on Boston Mountain, out of the reach of the enemy.

This news is reliable.

DYEING.

Mrs. A. W. STEVENSON, of Charlotte, N. C., embraces this mode of informing the public that she she is prepared to Dye in black all garments or cloth committed to her charge for that purpose.

Apply at residence immediately opposite that of Dr. WAYT, on Tryon street.

March 14, 1862—8t

ATTENTION!
MEN OF MECKLENBURG.

WE ARE RAISING A COMPANY FOR THE War, and will relieve you of the Draft by enlisting with us.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY

will be paid, and clothing furnished before leaving the County.

COME FORWARD AND

ENLIST,

and let not history record a draft in old Mecklenburg.

J. H. WHITE,
S. E. BELK,
J. M. SPRING.

Charlotte, March 14, 1862—tf

SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

Just received a large assortment of Spring Dress Goods, comprising Gray Papling, English Barages, Challies, Foullard Silks, Barage Delaines, Figured Barages, Organdies, Lawns and Spring Silks, which are selling very rapidly at

KAHNWEILER & BROS.

March 19, 1862—tf

SHOES, SHOES, SHOES.

Received a fine assortment of women Leather Shoes, sizes 3 to 8, selling very fast at $3.00 a pair. Fine Kid Morocco Boots, sizes 1 to 6.

For sale at KAHNWEILER & BROS.

March 19, 1862—tf

ZEPHERS, ZEPHERS.

Whole and split Zephers of all shades. Also, Shetlands Wool for knitting Shawls and Scarfs. For sale at KAHNWEILER & BROS.

March 19, 1862—tf

SPRING SHAWLS.

Received a large variety of Silk Mantels and Shawls. For sale at

KAHNWEILER & BROS.

March 19, 1862—tf

MILLINERY, MILLINERY.

Spring Straw and Neopolitan Bonnets, Drab and Black Straw Bonnets, Boys and Misses Straw and Leghorn Hats; Also, new Spring Artificials and Ribbons, just received and for sale at

KAHNWEILER & BROS.

March 19, 1862—tf

MOURNING GOODS, MOURNING GOODS.

Plain black Challies, Barages all wool, and Plain Bombazines, Alpaccas, Black Figured Paplins, Plain Mourning Shawls, Black Crape Setts, and Kid Gloves. For sale at

KAHNWEILER & BROS.

March 19, 1862—tf

L. T. LEVIN,
Commission Merchant,

SELLS ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

March 14, 1862 1y

READ THIS!
THE SOLDIERS' RELIEF.

Having closed our business in the town of Charlotte, I hereby give you due notice that your notes and accounts for 1861 is ready for settlement. I shall expect all persons (except the soldier in the army,) to come forward immediately and pay up, as I am compelled to have money or suffer. Any man that will keep money in his pocket when it is justly due his fellow man, is doing injustice to himself and his country, therefore I ask you to come forward and put your shoulder to the wheel. Any man that would plead the present stay law might want credit hereafter. Look out.

WM. TRELOAR.

Dec. 9, 1861. dec 10, '61-tf-w1mo

SCHOOL NOTICE.

I shall resume the duties of my school on the 6th of January in the North Carolina Military Institute.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.
For tution in Primary studies and Elementary Arithmetic. $12,00
" " " Practical Arithmetic with Collateral studies $16,00
" " " Classical Studies. $20,00

N. B.—No deduction after entering school except in case of protracted sickness.

dec. 31-1861 7t* R. H. GRIFFITH.

Notice to Merchants.

FORWARDING OFFICE,
S. C. R. R. Co.
CHARLESTON, March 16, 1861.

THE South Carolina Railroad Company having determined to discontinue this department of the service, the undersigned, who has been the forwarding Agent of the Company for the last four or five years, has associated with him the Chief Clerk in the department, and, under the name of GANTT & STONY, will continue to RECEIVE and FORWARD such articles as may be consigned to his care. He trusts, by strict personal attention, to retain a very liberal share of the business of the department.

Parties are reminded that *all goods* now reaching this port from points beyond the Confederate States of America, must be entered at the Custom House, and that duties are payable on such as are not purchased on or before the 28th February last, *and laden on shipboard on or before the 15th March instant*, save such as are on the free list. It is therefore necessary that remittances be made to pay the duties where duties are payable, AND IN ALL CASES TO COVER THE EXPENSE OF CUSTOM HOUSE ENTRY, WHETHER THE GOODS ARE FREE OR NOT. Prompt compliance will prevent delay and expense, as all articles not entered and permitted will be stored by the Custom House officers. The South Carolina Railroad Company will advance, as heretofore, the charges of freight, drayage and warfage, *but not the expenses connected with the Custom House.*

Rates of charges for forwarding will be very moderate, and may be had on application to GANTT & STONY, to whom all business communications should be addressed.

The undersigned refers to the officers of the South Carolina Railroad Company, to the customers of the Forwarding Department, and to all merchants of standing in the city of Charleston, and respectfully solicits a liberal share of patronage.

JAMES L. GANTT.
Late Forwarding Agent S. C. R. R. Co.

MILITARY ORDER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. C.,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, February 13th, 1862.

FIVE REGIMENTS OF VOLUNTEERS for the war are wanted to make up North Carolina's Quota of the Army of the Confederate States, to whom a bounty of fifteen dollars per man will be paid by the State and fifty dollars per man by the Confederate States.

This number is expected to be raised with as little delay as possible, and Companies at present organizing will report to this Office with as little delay as possible. They will be received by Companies or individuals, and when a full Company is tendered, four officers will be commissioned; with a less number appointments will be given as follows: A Captain for forty men; First Lieutenant for twenty-five men; Second Lieutenant for fifteen.

The Militia who have been ordered on duty, and to be in readiness, can still avail themselves of this opportunity of getting into the volunteer service, and the number so doing will be credited to their respective counties.

By order of the Governor,
J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.

All the papers in the State copy four times.

feb 17, 1862—4t

"Bethel Reg't to be Reorganized."

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Jan. 27th 1862.

THE FIRST REGIMENT N. C. VOLunteers being disbanded, a Regiment of Volunteers for the war will be formed to take its place. All the Companies of the old Regiment about to re-organize for the war, are requested to report to this Office without delay, with the view of going into this Regiment, which will receive the "Bethel Flag."

Additional Volunteer Companies for the war will be accepted, to whom a bounty of fifteen dollars per man will be paid by the State, and fifty by the Confederate States. When a full Company is tendered four officers will be commissioned; with a less number, appointments will be given as follows: a Captain for forty men, First Lieutenant for twenty-five, Second Lieutenant for fifteen.

The Militia who have been ordered on duty and to be in readiness, can still avail themselves of this opportunity of getting into the Volunteer service, and the number so doing will be credited to their respective Counties.

By order of Governor H. T. CLARK.
J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

☞ All the papers in the State copy four times. jan 30 1861 4t.

The old North State, Forever.

LOOK HERE, FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS, will you buy the noble STATE of NORTH CAROLINA? If so, send to the subscribers, or subscribe to the County Agent, for this

New, Large and Magnificent Map,

And you will get the whole State, with her Rivers, Railroads, Gold, Copper, Lead, Iron and Coal Mines, and all the Cities, Towns and Villages, her noble Mountains and Springs, and her Fields and Flowers.

If you want this GOLDEN RIZE, now is the time. Map seven feet by five. Border views of the State House, Insane Asylum, Chapel Hill, Male and Female Colleges, &c., &c., one of the *cheapest* and *best* Maps ever published.

PEARCE & BEST,
Hillsboro', N. C., 1859.

AGENTS WANTED for every County in the State. Terms liberal. Apply as above.

sept. 18-6m*

INK MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber has commenced the manufacture of a beautiful

BLACK WRITING INK.

It is made from an English recipe, and is remarkable for its brilliancy of color and freedom from all sediments or drugs.

Orders from dealers will be filled with promptness, and at as moderate prices as they have been purchasing for from Northern manufacturers.

Orders solicited, and samples sent wherever requested. Address W. B. JOHNSTON,
aug 20-tf Columbia, S. C.

THE FARMER AND PLANTER

REMOVED TO

COLUMBIA, S. C

HAVING purchased of Maj. Geo. Seaborn this popular journal, I have removed its place of publication to Columbia, and will hereafter issue it from this city at regular stated periods.

Feeling confident that such a journal is greatly needed in this State, and believing that it will be sustained, if located at the Capitol of the State and conducted with spirit and ability, I have determined on making the venture, and call upon every Farmer and Planter in South Carolina to encourage the enterprise by their patronage.

It will be printed in the finest style of Typography, with new type, on fine paper, handsomely embellished, and eight pages added to its former size.

Price only ONE DOLLAR per annum, always in advance.

A corps of the best practical and scientific Agricultural writers have been secured, and its Editorial department will be under the care of one of the best Farmers in the land.

The Cash system will be rigidly adhered to, and no name will be entered on our books until the subscription is paid.

Address B. M. STOKES,

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT OF THE

Confederate States of America.

PRESIDENT:

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

CABINET OFFICERS:

SECRETARY OF STATE,
R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia.
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
C. G. MEMMINGER, of S. Carolina.
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
S. R. MALLORY, of Florida.
SECRETARY OF WAR,
L. P. WALKER, of Alabama.
POSTMASTER GENERAL,
JOHN H. REAGAN, of Texas.
ATTORNEY GENERAL,
J. P. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana.

CONGRESS:

ALABAMA.—Senators—Messrs. William L. Yancey, C C Clay.

Members of the House—Messrs E L Dargan, W P Chilton, James L Pugh, J L M Curry, W R Smith, John P Rawls, Thomas J Foster, D Clopton L F Lyon.

ARKANSAS.—Senators—Messrs Robert W Johnson, Charles B Mitchell.

Members of the House—Messrs Felix J Batson, Grandison D Royster, Augustus H Garland, Thomas B Hanly.

FLORIDA.—Senators—[Election returns not received.]

Members of the House—Messrs James B Deskins, —Hilton.

GEORGIA.—Senators—Messrs R H Hill, Robert Toombs.

Members of the House—Messrs A H Keenan, Hines Holt, A R Wright, Julien Hartridge, Lucius J Gartrell, Wm W Clark, Robert P Trippe, David W Lewis, C J Munnalym, Hardy Strickland.

LOUISIANA.—Senators—Messrs Edward Sparrow, T J Semmes.

Members of the House—Messrs D F Kenner, Chas Villers, John Perkins, Jr., C W Conrad, Henry Marshall, Lucien Dupose.

MISSISSIPPI.—Senators—Messrs Albert G Brown. James Phelan.

Members of the House—Messrs John J McRae, J W Clapp, Reubin Davis, Israel Welch, H C Chambers, O R Singleton, E Barksdale.

MISSOURI.—Senators—Messrs John B Clark, R S Y Peyton.

Members of the House—Messrs John Hyer, Caspar W Bell, George G Vest, A H Conrow, W W Cook, Thomas W Freeman, Thomas A Harris.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Senators—Messrs George Davis, Wm S Dortch.

Members of the House—Messrs W N H Smith, Robert Bridges, Owen R Keenan, J D McDowell-Thomas S Ashe, Archibald Arrington, Robert McLean, William Lander, R S Garther, A S David, son.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Senators—Messrs R W Barnwell, James L Orr.

Members of the House—Messrs W W Boyce, W Porcher Miles, M L Bonham, John McQueen, L M Ayer, James Farrow.

TENNESSEE.—Senators—Messrs Langdon C Haynes, Gustavus A Henry.

Members of the House—Messrs D M Carrin, J D C Atkins, H E Foster, Thomas Menees, George W Jones, M P Gentry, W G Swann, W H Tibbs, E L Gardner, T J Heiskell

TEXAS.—Senators—Messrs. Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.

Members of the House—Messrs. John A. Wilkinson, Timothy Gilmer, S. [illegible] Sexton.

VIRGINIA.—Senators—Not elected.

Members of the House—Messrs. John R. Chambliss, Muscoe R. H. Garnett, John Tyler, Roger A Pryor, Thomas E Bocock, John Goode, Jr., James P Holcombe, D C Dejarnette, William Smith, A R Boteler, John B Baldwin, W R Staples, Walter Preston, A G Jenkins, Robert Johnson, Charles H. Russell.

KENTUCKY.—Senators—Messrs. H C Burnett, William E Simms.

Members of the House—Messrs Daniel P White, Thomas B Monroe, J H Ford, John J Thomas, T D Burrel, George W Ewing, George B Hodges, Thomas Johnson.

COTTON BUYERS.

ELIAS & COHEN

will purchase COTTON,

GRAIN, FLOUR,

AND

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

of all kinds, for which the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IN CASH

will be paid.

Just received a large lot of

BAGGING

AND

ROPING,

and a complete supply of

GROCERIES.

nov 4 '61-tw2mos E. & C.

KOOPMAN'S
Anti-Dysenteric & Anti-Dyspeptic
BITTERS.

PREPARED BY B. KOOPMAN.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THESE unrivalled Bitters possess peculiar curative properties in all Affections of the Bowels. They will be found effectual in the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa; Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach and all those painful and troublesome diseases arising from a derangement of the digestive organs and irregular action of the functions of the stomach and intestines. They will also be found a SAFE REMEDY FOR CHILLS AND FEVERS.

These Bitters are prepared from Roots brought from Germany, and for over a century have been found effectual in that country for the permanent cure of the diseases enumerated above. They contain no deleterious drug, but are compounded entirely from roots, and are perfectly safe at all times.

A simple trial is all that is asked, as a cure will naturally follow, and that is the best certificate of their superiority over every other remedy for those particular diseases.

They are manufactured by B. Koopman, Charlotte, N. C., and for sale by,

KOOPMAN & PHELPS.

Also, for sale at F. Scarr's and E. Nye Hutchinson & Co's Drug Stores. [feb 25-1y

NOTICE.

To the Sheriffs of the different Counties of North Carolina.

ALL BLANKETS AND CLOTHING WHICH may be received by you can be sent directly to the several Companies which went from your county—and when your own Companies are supplied, you will then forward any balance on hand to the Quartermaster in Raleigh. You will put up all articles intended for your Companies in strong boxes, directed to the Quartermaster in Raleigh—with the Company and the Regiment plainly marked on them; and you will have the contents of each box marked on it.

Whenever the Companies are on duty in your neighborhood, you are authorized to deliver the articles to them, taking the receipt of the Captain for them, which receipt you will forward to this office.

J. DEVEREUX, *A. Q. M.*

Oct. 4, 1861. 88—6t.

Quartermaster's Office,

OCTOBER 3d, 1861.

ANY PERSON OR PERSONS WHO MAY BE Desirous of taking Contracts for making Clothes for the Army of North-Carolina, can obtain terms, &c., on application at this office. Goods will be issued to any responsible parties, in quantities sufficient to clothe single Companies—which can be made up in their own neighborhoods, and the money will be paid to the parties receiving the Goods, on the return of the manufactured articles. Parties may furnish the Cloth, which will be paid for by the State.

J. DEVEREUX, *A. Q. M.*

October 4-6t.

THE ASSEMBLY HOUSE,

One Square west of the Post-Office, Plain street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

THIS well known establishment has been thoroughly re-fitted and improved, and is now permanently opened for the accommodation of the public. Every attention will be given to supply the wants and comforts of patrons. Rates moderate. C. S. MASON,
may 17-1y Proprietor.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE
CATAWBA JOURNAL,
AND
THE DAILY BULLETIN,
PUBLISHED BY
E. H. BRITTON,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THESE Papers (embracing the TRI-WEEKLY BULLETIN) established in the town of Charlotte, N. C., affords unusual advantages to Advertisers both at home and abroad. [illegible] editions, weekly,

SIX THOUSAND COPIES,

which we have no doubt are read by at least

TWENTY THOUSAND

persons each week, a large proportion of whom are Planters and their families.

As a means of Advertising we are confident that great advantages can be obtained through this establishment, hence we embrace this opportunity to inform our friends and the Mercantile communities on the Seaboard, (Charleston and Wilmington,) that our facilities for circulating their business Notices throughout Western North Carolina and the adjoining Districts in South Carolina are extensive and complete.

Our terms are liberal and a large deduction will be made on the bills of Contract Advertisers.

Sept. 27, 1861.

MARTIN, TANNAHILL & Co.,

(Successors to N. M. MARTIN, SON & Co.)

Grocers & Commission Merchants,

PETERSBURG, VA.

WALTER K. MARTIN & Co

(Successors to N. M. MARTIN, SON & Co.)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Richmond, Va.

R. A. MARTIN, formerly of Granville Co., N. C.
R. TANNAHILL, formerly of Edgecombe Co., N. C
WALTER K. MARTIN, of Richmond, Va.
N. M. MARTIN, of Richmond, Va.
R. H. CUNNINGHAM Jr., of Richmond, Va.

BOTH concerns will give faithful personal attention to the sales of COTTON, WHEAT, TOBACCO and CORN. Neither concern will buy any of the above named articles, either on Commission, Speculation or otherwise, as their business in produce is confined to SELLING exclusively. Refer to

C. F. FISHER, Esq., President N. C. Rail Road.
Dr. W. J. HAWKINS, Pres't B. & Gaston Rail Road.
R. R. BRIDGERS, Esq., Pres't Bank at Tarboro, N. C.
Hon. W. N. EDWARDS, Warren County, N. C.
JAMES M. BULLOCK, Esq., Granville County, N. C.
C. F. FISHER, Cashier Exchange Bank, Petersburg
KEMP P. BATTLE, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.

☞ We respectfully call the attention of Cotton Planters and dealers to Petersburg as being one of the best Cotton Markets in the South, having both a good home and foreign demand, and we are pleased to hear that efforts are now being made to get the freight through from Charlotte to Petersburg reduced to about $3 a bale.

mch 1, 1861-3m.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE CHARLESTON MERCURY

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL AND LITERARY NEWSPAPER

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY

THE Market and Marine Intelligence in Charleston, and of Charleston commerce in the leading seaports of the world. The Weekly Prices Current is made up with much care, and from the most reliable sources. Its connection with the "Associated Press" insures the latest intelligence by Telegraph and the earliest news by Steamers from Europe. It has an able and accomplished Correspondent in London (a gentleman connected with the editorial staff of the London Times,) and regular Correspondents in New York, Washington, Key West and Havana. The monthly New York Fashion Letters and weekly letters on Life in Washington are additional attractions in favor of its lady readers. Its literary notices, from the pen of a gentleman who occupies perhaps the highest position among the literary men of the South, are discriminating and comprehensive.—Attention is paid to all matters of general concern, especially those in reference to the Planting and Agricultural interest, and to the current news of the day. Great care is taken that nothing shall appear in its columns which should be excluded from the family circle.

The political creed of the MERCURY consists in the principles of the Democratic Party, as laid down in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799—the Sovereignty of the States; a strict construction of the Federal Constitution by the General Government, the agent of the States; Free Trade, and an economical Administration of the Government. Its policy is the Union of the Southern States in maintaining their rights.

Terms—Payable in Advance,

DAILY, per annum.....$10.00
TRI-WEEKLY.....5.00

Clubs will be Furnished as follows:

Five Copies of the DAILY for.....$40.00
Five Copies of the TRI-WEEKLY.....20.00

The name of no person out of Charleston will be entered on our books, unless the payment of the subscription be made in advance. Nor will orders from without the city to publish Advertisements, Marriage Notices, or Obituaries, be attended to, unless the cash, or an acceptable City reference, accompany the order. Money may always be forwarded at our risk in registered letters.

POSTMASTERS are authorized to act as our Agents in obtaining subscribers and forwarding the money; and by sending us *Five* DAILY subscribers, with $50 enclosed—or *Five* TRI-WEEKLY subscribers, with $25 enclosed, will be entitled to ad *extra copy*; or if preferred, they may retain *Twenty per cent.* of the pre-payments, for their trouble and in lieu of the extra paper.

Out of South Carolina, no person whatever is authorized to collect debts already due to the MERCURY.

In the State Mr. SAMUEL E. BURGESS is our regular Agent to make collections and procure new business and subscriptions.

In Charleston, Mr. JAMES D. BUDDS, connected with the office, is our regular authorized collector who has full power to receipt for money now due the paper and to contract for future business.

Subscribers and others, in debt to us, are urgently requested to send in our dues by mail at the earliest period. By so doing, they will save us twenty per cent, an amount equivalent to a principal portion of the profits.

☞ EDITORS in the State and throughout the South, who receive our TRI-WEEKLY for their WEEKLY, are respectfully requested to compensate us for the difference in value by inserting this Prospectus. R. B. RHETT, JR.

No. 4. Broad Street, Charleston, S. C

A NORTH CAROLINA PAPER

THE TIMES;

A large Eight-Page Weekly, published in Greensboro.
$2.00 a year; $1.00 for six months.

THE TIMES contains weekly forty columns of choice matter, specially adapted to the family circle. It is neither sectarian nor political, but by being courteous to all sects and parties, it is the constant aim of the publishers to present in its columns whatever may elevate the people and enrich the State. The publishers would earnestly appeal to the families of North Carolina to give THE TIMES a trial; try it for six months, to see if it be not as well to patronize home papers, as those from abroad; to build up home interests and a State pride, and to scatter our substance and our energies among strangers. Give THE TIMES a trial and then let it stand upon its merits.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE TIMES.

"The Times I regard as the very first of our Southern Literary Weeklies."—Rev. C. F. Deems.

"I know of no Weekly published anywhere, that is so deserving of public patronage as the Times."—Rev. J. E. Edwards.

"There is no pandering to a vitiated taste—every article is of a moral tendency, and calculated both to amuse and instruct."—Wilmington Herald

"One of the handsomest weekly papers published in the Union."—Spirit of the Age.

"Let the people of North Carolina encourage their own newspapers.—Raleigh Standard.

Address, COLE & ALBRIGHT,
Greensboro, N. C.

DAILY BULLETIN
AND
CATAWBA JOURNAL

THE BULLETIN is published daily in the town of Charlotte, at $6 per annum, invariably in advance.

The CATAWBA JOURNAL is published weekly in the town of Charlotte, at $1.00 per annum, invariably in advance.

PALMETTO
IRON WORKS.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

ESTABLISHED, A. D. MDCCCLI.

WILLIAM GLAZE,

MANUFACTURER OF STEAM ENGINES, from 10 to 60 Horse Power; SUGAR MILLS of every style now in use. All Work of every description. Also, Iron Railing, with every description of Iron and Brass Castings.

I would call attention to Iron Castings for the way of enclosing Public Buildings, Dwellings, Cast Steps, Balcony Railing, and all kind of [illegible] for Cemetery lots.

Having a first rate Boiler maker on hand, we are prepared to manufacture Boilers, or repair them, on short notice. All [illegible] part of the State. Our Steam Engines will be found, when compared with those made at Northern establishments, to be from twenty-five to forty per cent larger for the same horse power.

These Works have been in successful operation for several years, with an increase of patronage from all parts of the Southern country, for which the Proprietor returns his thanks to his numerous friends and patrons, and begs to assure them that no pains or expense will be spared to merit a continuance of their favors.

may 17-tf

THE BULLETIN
AND
THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

WE are pleased to advertise the friends and patrons of this establishment that we commence the publication of the second volume of the first named journal, this day, under the most favorable auspices.

The circulation of the above named paper is rapidly increasing, and its influence as an advertising medium is being felt and appreciated by its patrons, having access to almost every neighborhood in this and adjoining Counties, as well as the adjoining Districts in South Carolina.

THE CATAWBA JOURNAL,

One of the largest papers now published in the State, mailed for $1.00 per annum, made up from the columns of the DAILY BULLETIN, has not only become a popular papers, but it affords great advantages to those who wish to use its columns as an advertising medium.

Specimen copies will be sent to any section they may be ordered, free of postage.

For terms, &c., we refer the reader to our imprint. E. H. BRITTON

nov.17-tf

The Literary Paper of the South

"EVERY FAMILY SHOULD READ IT"

THE TIMES,

THE LARGEST! THE CHEAPEST! THE BEST! ILLUSTRATED SOUTHERN FAMILY PAPER!

THE TIMES is neither political nor sectarian, but is the constant aim of the Editors to fill its columns with the choicest Historical, Literary and Family reading, and with a large selection of all the new of the day, both foreign and domestic.

The fifth volume commences with the new year 1860. Engagements have been made to make this the most brilliant year in the history of THE TIMES. It will commence with

Three Beautiful Prize Stories.

Its illustrations will be increased; and its typographical appearance will be improved by a still newer dress. The Publishers are determined to keep pace with the improvements of the age; their motto is "PROGRESSION," and as the circulation of THE TIMES enlarges each year, they are determined to add new attractions to its columns, and make it the literary paper of the South. With these inducements the Publishers confidently expect several thousand [illegible] paper, in which they will find none of that impure and immoral reading which sometimes they get from abroad, the Publishers of THE TIMES offer

$2,500 IN PREMIUMS

For subscribers to commence with the new volume and the new year. THE TIMES is printed weekly on eight large pages, fine paper, at $2 a year, in advance. For specimen numbers and circulars address the Publishers.

COLE & ALBRIGHT.
nov. 8-tf Greensboro, N. C.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER,

DEVOTED TO

POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, MISCELLANY, GENERAL NEWS.

PUBLISHED BY

DENNIS HEARTT.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

WITH the present volume the RECORDER commenced the fortieth year of its existence, the first number having been issued the 10th of February, 1820; during all which time we have labored to make our paper interesting and useful, and we hope that in these particulars we have not been altogether unsuccessful. It has been our wish to make the RECORDER a good Family Paper, devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Miscellany, General News, &c., with a view to the entertainment and improvement of the farmers and citizens of the circle in which it is distributed. Our Agricultural department we endeavor to fill with the best selections we can make from all sources, giving preference to such as will be of practical use to the farmer and cultivator; and in this particular we hope to make the RECORDER as valuable to the agriculturist as any periodical of a purely agricultural character. In our Miscellaneous department, we shall continue to be, as we have always been, careful to select such articles as will have a tendency not only to amuse, but to improve the mind and heart. While we shall be thankful to receive well-written articles to adorn our columns, we are not so ambitious of originality as not to prefer selected matter of superior merit, to loosely-written and ill-digested articles, though ornamented at the top with the coveted words—"Written expressly for the RECORDER." In our News department we shall take especial pains to present to our readers the latest intelligence; and to enable us to do so we have facilities equal to those enjoyed in any portion of the State, except those favored with telegraphic communication.

A single copy; one year,.....$ 2.00
Six copies, one year.....10.00
Ten copies; one year.....15.00

Payment always in advance.

Any of our old subscribers who will obtain five subscribers and send us the cash, shall receive their own paper free of charge.

July 13.

THE SOUTHERN GUARDIAN

IS PUBLISHED AT

COLUMBIA, SO. CA.

BY CHARLES P. PELHAM.

TERMS:

Daily.....$6 00 per annum
Tri-Weekly.....4 00 " "
Weekly.....2 00 " "

☞ Payment in advance invariably. Postmasters sending us five daily subscribers, with $30 00, or five tri-weekly subscribers, with $20 00, (enclosed in registered letters,) will be entitled to an extra copy, or in lieu of that 20 per cent. of the sums thus remitted, provided the order is for as many as five copies. Ten per cent. will be allowed for amounts remitted for single subscriptions.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Inserted at the following rates in the Daily and Tri-Weekly:

One square, (10 lines or less) one insertion...50 cts
Each subsequent insertion.....25 cts

When an advertisement is inserted in the Weekly, or but once a week in the Daily, 50 cents a square for each insertion.

We offer to advertisers the inducement of sending their favors to be read by a numerous and influential class of readers, both in town and country. The Southern Guardian presents great advantages as an advertising medium; its circulation is large, and is daily and rapidly extending,—particularly in the middle and upper circuits of the State.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job Office is thoroughly appointed in all respects, and fitted for every description of Job Work. In connection with it is a Bindery.

The Southern Guardian is devoted to the maintenance of the rights, honor and interests of the South under the Constitution. While it is willing to sustain the Democratic party in whatever its course shall command approval by its justice, it yet reposes confidently and distinctly relies upon the people of the South; and as the best preparation for the contest which is even now upon us, it will zealously labor to effect union and co-operation amongst ourselves.

In the management of this journal, the early production of every class of news from all parts of the world, the lessons of virtue and morality, the interests of education, agriculture, commerce, and manufactures,—will be kept prominently in view, and no effort will be spared to make it, in all respects, an acceptable fire-side visitor.

☞ We send our Daily to nearly all the Weekly newspapers of the State. With them, in general, credit to the 1st December, thereby give the chance of preparing a few insertions. may 1

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road.

TRANSPORTATION OFFICE, W. D.

ON and after Monday the 10th instant the Passenger and Mail Train will be run on this Road daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

GOING WEST.

LEAVE		ARRIVE
7.00 A. M.	Charlotte	
7.45	Tuskaseege	7.45
8.15	Brevard	8.15
8.40	Sharon	8.37
	Lincolnton	9.00

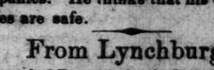
GOING EAST.

LEAVE		ARRIVE
11.00 A. M.	Lincolnton	
11.23	Sharon	11.45
11.50	Brevard	11.45
12,17	Tuskaseege	12.15 P. M.
	Charlotte	1.00

By Order,
V. A. McBEE,
Acting Master of Transportation.

Lincolnton, April 4th, 1861.

Atlantic, Tenn. & O. R. R.



THE charges on this Road must be prepaid on all Freights going to Stations on this Road where there are no Agents. All such freights will be delivered at said Stations at the owners risk.

A. H. MARTIN,
January 22, 1862—tf Freight Agent, Charlotte.

Charlotte Foundry

And Machine Shop.

HAVING purchased from J. A. Fox the above establishment, the undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now ready to fill every order for making Steam Engines, Cotton and Tobacco Presses, and every description of Machinery. All kinds of Castings in Iron, Brass and other metals made at short notice and reduced prices. Particular attention given to the making and repairing of Threshing Machines, Horse Powers, Cotton Gins, Mill Works and Agricultural Work of all kinds. Blacksmithing, Job, Wagon Work, and Horse-Shoeing done with dispatch. Old Iron, Brass and Copper Castings bought at the Foundry or taken in exchange for job work. All kinds of Wood Turning also done.

dec 26-tf JOHN M. HOWIE.

The Edgecombe Farm Journal.

THE subscriber will commence on or about the 1st of September, 1860, the publication of a monthly journal in Tarboro', to be devoted to the plantation and rural interests of North Carolina in particular, and of the South generally.

Edgecombe having long since been acknowledged as the model farming county of North Carolina, we feel that there is no locality better suited, and none more justly entitled, to the source of publication of a first class agricultural paper than Tarboro'. It is to be called

"The Edgecombe Farm Journal,"

And will contain original and selected articles upon Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Household Arts, Rural Architecture, Zoology, &c., &c.

It will be published with new type and clear one.

TERMS:

One copy one year.....$0 50
Seven copies one year.....3 00
Twelve copies one year.....5 00
Twenty-five copies one year.....10 00

☞ No paper sent unless paid for in advance.

WILLIAM B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Tarboro', N. C.

july 30-tf

BALTIMORE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

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The time usually required to complete the full course, from 8 to 12 weeks.

A DIPLOMA is awarded to all Graduates.

Large Circulars and Catalogues stating terms &c., sent by mail *free of charge.*

Address E. LOSHER,
jan 17-tf *Baltimore, Md.*

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
STATE JOURNAL.

HAVING become the proprietor of the *Democratic Press*, I have merged that paper into the STATE JOURNAL, which will be published Semi-Weekly and Weekly.

The STATE JOURNAL will advocate Democratic principles in the broadest sense, and will support and defend Democratic measures and their advocates as they are presented, and as occasion may require. In other respects it will be my aim to make the paper, what its name denotes, a State Journal—eschewing all sectional considerations and working for the entire State and her common interests.

As soon as arrangements can be made, the whole paper shall be re-modeled and printed with new type, on good paper, and in a superior manner.

The Editorial department will be properly attended to in its various branches, and will speak for itself. Neither labor nor expense will be spared in the management of the paper.

The terms of the State Journal will be as follows:

Semi-Weekly, per annum.....$4 00
Weekly.....2 00

These terms will be insisted upon *invariably in advance.* No name will be put upon the list without the money, and all papers will be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid, unless the subscription be renewed. I am satisfied, from years of experience, that upon no other footing can any newspaper hope to succeed.

Advertisements of a proper character will be inserted at the following rates:

One square, first insertion.....$1 00
Each subsequent insertion.....25 cents.

A liberal deduction on these rates for yearly advertisers in the Semi-Weekly. In the Weekly edition the full rates will be charged.

JOHN SPELMAN,
Nov. 27, 1860. *Editor and Proprietor*

1862 NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!—THE BEST TALENT OF THE

THE BULLETIN:

BY EDWARD H. BRITTON.

TERMS FOR PAPER:

DAILY BULLETIN, (per annum,) $6.00.
TRI-WEEKLY BULLETIN, (per annum,) $4.00.
CATAWBA JOURNAL, (per annum) $1.00.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING:

1 square	1 time		$ .50
1 do	2 times		1.00
1 do	3 do		1.75
1 do	6 do		2.75
1 do	12 do		4.00
1 do	1 month		7.50
1 do	2 m'ths		10.00
1 do	3 do		16.00
1 do	6 do		30.00
1 do	1 year		

☞ Advertisements published until forbid, will be charged 50 cents per square of 12 lines for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance if not contracted for.

☞ A liberal discount made on the above rates to persons advertising by contract.

The War in Arkansas and Missouri.

From the N. O. Delta.]

The telegram from Memphis reporting another brilliant victory of Gen. Price over the enemy in Arkansas has not been confirmed by more recent advices. Neither has it been contradicted or discredited. It is possible, indeed extremely probable, that an engagement had taken place; but it is strange that we have heard nothing of it from our side *via* Fort Smith and Little Rock. Our facilities for getting news from the quarter in which the hostile armies were posted, are at least equal to those possessed by the St. Louis Republican—the paper said to have contained the statement referred to—and it is almost inconceivable that a great battle should have been fought, and a great victory gained by our troops, without the fact being known at Little Rock as soon as at St. Louis.—Nevertheless the circumstances of the situation render it probable that a battle, if it had not already occurred, could not be very long deferred. Gen. Price left Springfield, Mo., with about 12,000 effective men and a fine artillery corps embracing 58 pieces. He retreated into Arkansas, closely followed by a Federal column under General Curtis, but without suffering any loss. On the road he was joined by Gen. McCulloch's forces, or at least he came into communication with those forces, which numbered about 8000 effective men—thus raising the total Confederate and Missouri force to 20,000. At the last accounts, our army had taken position on Boston Mountains, a range which traverses the Northwestern corner of Arkansas, sweeping around in a gentle curve from the Missouri line to the Indian frontier. The position was esteemed very strong, and we have reason to know that both Gen. Price and Gen. McCulloch considered it an effective line of defense. The Federal force pursuing Price has been variously estimated from 25,000 to 50,000 men. The latter number is far too high. Gen. Curtis, when he entered Springfield, did not have with him at the outside more than 35,000 men, and this number must have been diminished on his march by stragglers, sick, and parties left behind to keep open his communications. Lyon's army at Boonville consisted of 43,000 Federal troops in Missouri at the time when the movement against Fort Donelson was made, and we know, from Gen. Halleck's published statement, that a large portion of his force was sent to cooperate with Gen. Grant in the Tennessee expedition. We are, therefore, convinced that Curtis cannot have in his invading column, at this time, more than 30,000 men; probably not more than 25,000. Nor could the enemy move a much greater force in that thinly settled country—a country incapable of furnishing them with supplies, in which they have no magazines or depots, and which has already been thoroughly exhausted of its resources. Hence, Curtis before this time, have found himself in a very embarrassing situation. The disparity between his force and that under Gen. Price is not very great, and is rapidly disappearing on account of accessions to the Confederate army. He will thus soon lose that superiority of numbers on which alone he relies. In the meantime he will find his own army seriously diminished in strength by every day's delay—by sickness, the difficulty of obtaining supplies for the men, and the impossibility, at this season, of procuring forage for the horses. Hence, a military necessity requires him either to fight at once or to retreat. If he fights, we entertain no doubt of the result. He will be badly beaten, and his army will run the risk of being cut to pieces by Price's forces. We look confidently for accounts of a brilliant triumph of our arms in that quarter, or for a speedy retreat of the enemy, not only from Arkansas, but from Southwestern Missouri. Either the latter movement or a retreat must soon take place.

Northern Affairs.

We have been permitted by a friend to peruse a New York *Herald* of March 6th. Though not as late as intelligence received through other channels, it may contain a few items of interest, which we condense here:

Washington's Birthday was celebrated in London by a public breakfast at the Freeman's Tavern. The "Bishop of Ohio" presided; about two hundred ladies and gentlemen were present; and Minister C. F. Adams made a speech.

The entire floating debt of the Federal Government is variously estimated at from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000, which is to be liquidated by $1000 "certificates of indebtedness," payable one year after date, or earlier at the option of the Government. In other words, the Government is staving off the payment of its debts one year longer, by paying its creditors with these $1000 certificates, instead of the money which is due to them; thus exhibiting a decided weakness in the knees in its monetary affairs.

The sales of Southern stock at the first board, on the 5th instant, were as follows: 17,000 Tennessees, at 59½, 59¾ and 60; 73,000 Missouris, at 51½, 52 and 58; and at the second board as follows: 25,000 Tennessees at 60 a 60½; and 10,000 Missouris at 52, 52½ and 62.

"Honest Old Abe" is highly complimented by the *Herald* for appointing Andy Johnson, "a conservative man on the slavery question," Military Governor of Tennessee.

The *Herald* approves of the proposed tax on newspapers, and says it is novel and effective. "In the first place, there is a tax of three mills per pound or about fifteen cents per ream, upon white paper. Then there is a tax of five per cent. upon the annual receipts from advertisements; thirdly, is a stamp duty upon telegraphic messages; and fourthly, comes a tax of three per cent. upon the aggregate income of the newspaper establishment." The *Herald* says that under this law it will have to pay from thirty-five to forty thousand dollars a year in the form of taxes; and urges the *Tribune*, *Times*, and *World* to unite their three establishments, and issue only one paper, as they will be unable to pay this tax, and will, consequently, have to combine or collapse.

A Havana correspondent of the *Herald*, says that Hon. W. L. Yancey was there, trying to disguise himself, and that he had taken passage in the Confederate schooner Wide Awake, Capt. Martin, ostensibly for Matamoras, but really to run the blockade.

[*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

CHARLOTTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1862.

☞ A private Telegraphic Dispatch, published in our second Edition yesterday morning, contained a remark which we do not endorse and which was inadvertently printed. The Dispatch being private, precludes further reference, yet we regard it proper to say that its appearance is altogether attributable to inadvertance on our part.

Sedition.

The following is the late law of the Legislature of Texas to define and punish sedition, and to prevent the dangers which may arise from persons disaffected to the State:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas*, That any person within this State shall maliciously and advisedly discourage the people from enlisting into service of this State, or the Confederate States, or dispose the people to favor the enemy; every such person shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary, for a term of not less than three nor more than five years, at the jurisdiction of the court.

From Memphis.

The *Avalanche* remarks that the threats recently made in Memphis to burn the city on the approach of the Federalists, have put an end to enlisting among thousands, who have no houses elsewhere, and no means of obtaining any, and who fear to go into the army and leave their wives and children behind, when the roofs that shelter them are threatened with conflagration. The same paper publishes the following proclamation by the Mayor of Memphis:

To the People of Memphis:

Much has been said in regard to the [illegible] That I will, under any and all circumstances, protect the city from incendiaries, and he who attempts to fire his neighbor's house, or even his own, whereby it endangers his neighbor, I will, regardless of judge, jury, or the benefit of the clergy, hang him to the first lamp post, tree or awning. I have the means under my control to carry out the above individual proclamation.

JOHN PARK.

March 6, 1862.

The London Herald says: "The North may lay waste, with its fleet, the flourishing coast towns of the South, it may tilt out its cargoes of stones to choke up the inlets provided for the interchange of amicable relations, peopled by a bounteous Providence, more merciful than man to man; it may land its armies in the swamps to harry the planters, and do battle with the yellow fever; it may send its steam squadron down the broad river and burn Mobile and New Orleans—but all this will not bring it one jot nearer the end; all this will but add to the fierce intensity of hate which the injured Southerners will bequeath to the yet unborn. Secure in their stubborn patriotism, in their firm resolution to conquer their liberty or die, the men of the Confederate States will maintain the struggle till their enemies desist from their utter powerlessness to protract it further."

PLANT CORN EVERYWHERE.—It is now less than a month till spring, and the planters throughout the South will begin to pitch their crops. From our exchanges, we think that it is pretty well settled that not over half or a quarter of a cotton crop will be planted. This will give a large breadth of land and ample force to raise a crop of corn, oats and vegetables. We shall have to rely on ourselves for bread and meat, and we should begin in time. Mother earth will give us a general yield, if we plant much and cultivate well. Remember this important point, that it is just as necessary to have bread, hogs and beef, as soldiers. It is, therefore, a patriotic duty to plant a large corn crop, and raise all edibles possible, for man and beast.

[*Memphis Avalanche.*

A MODEL SPEECH FROM GEN. BRAGG.—As General Bragg was on his way from Mobile to Memphis, the people of Meridian, Miss., insisted on having a speech. The General accordingly appeared and said:

Fellow-Citizens:—In deference to your calls, I appear only to see and not to be seen, and to tender you my thanks for your kindness.

This is a time for acts, not words. Experience has taught me, too, that every man should stick to his trade. In many efforts, I believe I never made but one successful speech; and that was, in a few words, when I courted my wife—the result then being due less to any merit either in the speech or the speaker, than to an unfortunate habit with young ladies of deciding more from impulse than reason, by which, as in my case, they are too apt to be unfortunate. Ponder well, then my fellow-citizens, this piece of advice: never call on an old soldier for speeches, and, if you will pardon me the liberty, I will add, never send politicians to command your armies.

From that time our cause will prosper.

British Commerce.

A very forcible writer in one of the London periodicals, more than two years ago, had the following extraordinary passage in his essay, which has never been published in this country, and certainly is entitled to consideration as leading to a vast range of thought connected with our present condition and future prospects.—There is a marked omission, which the self-love of a British subject doubtless was instrumental in causing. We refer to the unmistakable and invincible selfishness that distinguishes British commerce. In no country under the sun, if, perhaps, we except Yankeedom, has it been so proverbial. Claiming all that is noble and grand, what is mean and selfish is entirely overlooked. Here is the extract:

"In this world there is no power, however benignant, which the devil does not somewhere wield as the instrument of the torture and degradation of mankind.—The church herself has been the mother of the most awful cruelties which have ever tormented, as well as of the largest benedictions which have ever enriched the world. Not otherwise is it, with commerce. In itself, essentially, commerce is the flesh which clothes that great christian idea, the brotherhood of mankind.—The type, the skeleton, the joints and bands, are of yet diviner texture; but the flesh which clothes them is the commerce of men. It rests fundamentally on the truth that men need each other's ministries; and it fulfills those ministries, despite treeless deserts and foaming seas.—Commerce has led the march of the grandest revolutions, and has opened the tracks of the most fruitful discoveries. She has exercised, and still does exercise, the manifest energies, the most pure and self-denying efforts of mankind. She has secured for the truth and freedom of our political constitution and our social habits, the preponderating influence among the nations of the earth. This is, perhaps, her loftiest and benignest function. She confers the practical power, the weight of influence, decisively on the people most distinguished by soberness, industry, hardihood, and truth. In the long run, she puts the sceptre into the hand of freedom, mantles industry with the imperial people, and invests tried manliness with the crown. The victory of British commerce is the victory of all the qualities which make our greatness—pluck, patience, industry, inventive and admirable skill."

Is it not commerce now that impels the Northern States to attempt to crush out our own Confederacy, or subjugate it into a depeudency, contributing its fertile fields and rich products to the payment of the enormous debt incurred in this infamous crusade against a people's natural and political rights? Is it not the offspring of avarice, in this instance, of unmitigated selfishness, the very outpouring of wicked ambition and unhallowed fanaticism?

Recognition—The Stone Blockade.

In the course of an article severely re[illegible] *man* says:

The Northern Government, which resorts to this extreme and almost obsolute action of war, has hitherto shown itself almost impotent in the ordinary operations of war, though having in the field the largest army the world ever saw. And again, the object of the war renders such an act peculiarly insensate—the object being to bring back as fellow-citizens under a Democratic Republic, the people so barbarously and uselessly injured, and to re-unite, as part of one country, the territory thus sought to be destroyed. Already, as we are informed, that act has given the French Emperor an opportunity of again pressing upon our Cabinet his advice that Europe should—at least to the extent of recognizing as a fact the Confederate Government, and not recognizing as a fact the Federal blockade—do something toward bringing to an end a war whose barbarity and very nature are a discredit to civilization and humanity.

It is known that several months ago France urged the British Government to join her in recognizing the Southern Confederacy, and disregarding the blockade. We hear from good sources that the French Government has renewed that request, and is pushing it with much eagerness; and it is considered certain that when the French Chambers meet on the 27th inst., there will be such expressions of French opinion as will bring the question into at least a critical position, and in all probability give much offense to the Americans. There exists in London an active and growing party, including many members of Parliament, having for its object an immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy on certain understood terms. This party is in communication with the *quasi* representatives of the South in London, and gives out that it sees its way to a desirable arrangement. Our information is that the South, acting through its London agents, is at least willing to have it understood that, in consideration of immediate recognition and the disregard of the paper blockade, it would engage for these three things—a treaty of free trade; the prohibition of all import of slaves, and the freedom of all blacks born hereafter.

It will easily be seen that if any such terms were offered—but we hesitate to believe the last of them—a pressure in favor of the South would come upon the British Government from more than one formidable section of our puplic. The relentless and destructive spirit in which the North conducts the civil war, can not but have some direct influence on the feelings of our Government; but it operates more powerfully in an indirect form, by giving stimulus and material to the parties just mentioned as engaged in employing pressure from without.

General McIntosh, who was killed at the late battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, is generally supposed to be Chillie McIntosh, a half-breed Creek Indian, and a Baptist minister. This is a mistake. General McIntosh is the son of Col. James McIntosh, of Georgia, U. S. army, who fell in the Mexican war, and nephew to Maj. Wm. McIntosh, of Savannah, almost an octogenarian, but who recently volunteered to serve with Commodore Tatnall in one of his attacks upon the Federal blockaders!

From Florida.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Friday says: A dispatch was received in the early part of the day and posted upon the bulletins, that an engagement was going on in Florida, and that strong hopes were entertained that our forces would capture about three thousand of the enemy, with whom they were contending. Whether this hope has been realized we are not able to say, as no later information with reference to it had been received up to a late hour last night. The latest intelligence from the coast will be found under our telegraphic head, which will be read with interest.

The News from Above.

From the Memphis Avalanche.]

The latest advices we had up to last evening from the scene of so much interest, New Madrid, Island No. 10, Point Pleasant and that neighborhood, were not of the most cheering character, although not exactly calculated to make us despond.

It seems, from the best accounts that reach us, that the enemy is in considerable force—having, at a reasonable calculation, some 22,000 men in that vicinity, while our force is not above 8,000. The tents of the Hessians were visible from the river, and an officer of the steamer Kentucky, on watch as that boat passed over the point, counted fifteen hundred, which must have fallen short of the real number. A shot passed over the hurricane deck of the Kentucky, and showers of minnie and musket balls flew after her as she sped away, but she escaped scathless. Her wary captain had his lights extinguished as she went by the point where lurking danger lay in wait. To this fact may her lucky escape be attributed.

The position of the three places is difficult to describe to those not acquainted with the exceedingly tortuous course of the river in that vicinity. Hickman and New Madrid are almost equi-distant from Island 10—the former above and the latter below—while Point Pleasant, although still lower down than New Madrid, nearly the same distance, is, by a bend in the river, brought quite parallel with the island.

It is said that at Madrid the enemy have 16,000 men, and 6,000 at the Point. Skirmishes are continually taking place, and the two armies are within sight of each other—not more than three miles apart. Our scouts relieve some of their pickets nightly.

We learn that Commodore Hollins intended to shell with his gunboats the column at the Point, but no later news has been received. A desperate battle will no doubt be fought at that place; but the attack will hardly be made until the Lincolnites are reinforced. Should not our brave bands likewise receive reinforcements, as they can still reach Island 10, where the force is thought to be inadequate? The importance of that post arises from the fact that none of the enemy's gunboats can be of the least avail, unless they pass it. The aim of the enemy is doubtless to cut off the communication from the island, which has led to the abandonment below.

We are not "much military," and assert no intention to obtrude advice, but it seems to us that a greater concentration of strength should have been effected around that important section of the great river, instead of separating the forces into detachments to guard other places considered of importance.

OUR REVERSES AND WHAT THEY HAVE TAUGHT US.—Our recent disasters have with much evil brought some substantial good, which we accept as partial compensation for our reverses.

They have roused us from our attitude of repose; they have taught our people in the quiet and remote districts that we are at war. They have infused a very passion of energy among our citizens. They have called the trained soldier, who thought of home, back to the field. They have enabled us to discover the few Union men who lurk among us, ready to buy peace by abasement, that "thrift may follow fawning."

This is not all. They have originated a spirit of enquiry in Congress which will result most happily for the great cause in which we embarked. The representatives of the people see that there are merely technical minds in high places, and are addressing themselves honestly to the task of getting rid of these incumbrances. The thunderbolt of Revolution cannot be tied with a bundle of red tape and filled in an official pigeon hole.

It is full of wild energy, vigorous with prodigious power, and demands great minds to direct its tornado forces.

It is folly to think that men of moderate ability can do us aught but harm in these times.

With the purest motives and most lofty patriotism, they cannot meet the exigences of their positions.

We want the genius of Danton, the audacious genius to dare, and to dare and to conquer by its daring energy.

Has the President surrounded himself by such men?

Let the facts recently developed in Congress answer the question we have propounded.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

A DRY SUMMER.—The probability that a dry summer will succeed the tremendous rains and freshets of this winter, must occur to every reflecting agriculturist. In this view, it will be important that every prudential measure should be adopted in arranging for the crops, with a view to meet this more than probable contingency.—Planters should select lands best adapted to drought and plant at different times, so as not to risk all upon the chances of one dry spell. Every one of them will know how to improve upon this point if they keep it in view.—*Macon Telegraph.*

The Confederate steamer *Savannah* proceeded down the river yesterday afternoon to look after the enemy's vessels, which were reported in the main channel.—They were not, it seems any of them found in the river, but in their old position in Mud river. These, together with the batteries of the enemy, opened fire on the *Savannah* and expended 150 shot and shell at her, a few of which were responded to with deliberation by our gallant Commodore. "Nobody hut on our side.—*Savannah Republican, March 14.*

NOW.

Arise! for the day is passing,
While you lie dreaming on;
Your brothers are cased in armor,
Forth to the fight are gone;
Your place in the ranks awaits you;
Each man has a part to play;
The past and the future are nothing
In the face of the stern to-day.

Arise from your dreams of the future—
Of gaining a hard fought field;
Of storming the airy fortress;
Of bidding the giant of yield;
Your future has deeds of glory,
Of honor (God grant it may!)
But your arm will never be stronger,
Or needed as now—to-day.

Arise! If the part detain you.
Her sunshine and storms forget;
No chains so unworthy to hold you
As those of a vain regret;
Sad or bright she is lifeless ever;
Nor look back, save to learn the lesson
Cast her phantom arms away,
Of a nolder strife to-day.

Arise! For the hour is passing;
The sound that you dimly hear,
Is your enemy marching to battle:
Rise! raise! for the foe is here!
Stay not to brighten your weapons,
Or the hour will strike at last;
And from dreams of a coming battle
You will waken and find it past.

[*Household Words.*

CHARLOTTE MARKETS.

For the week ending March 15, 1862.

COTTON,	6½ to 8
BACON,	18 to 20
WHEAT,	$1.35 to $1.55
FLOUR,	4.00 to 4.37½
CORN,	90 100
OATS,	55 65c.
PEAS,	100
PORK,	10½ to 12c.
RYE,	2.00
LARD,	18 to 20c.

NOTICE.

Hereafter our store will be closed at 4 o'clock, P. M.

WILLIAMS & OATES.

March 18, 1862—tf

A CARD.

TO OUR FRIENDS:—For the purpose of settling our out standing business to this date. Our firm will change its style on the 1st day of January 1862, to WILLIAMS & OATES, who will continue the business at the old stand of the subscribers. We earnestly request our customers to come forward and settle their indebtedness, as business cannot be carried on without money.

The ready zeal with which both partners have volunteered to serve their country is a claim upon you which should not be overlooked nor should you by withholding their just due cause a total sacrifice of their business. OATES & WILLIAMS.

Dec. 30, '61. tf.

CONFEDERATE UNIFORMS.

Just received a superior quality of Gold Lace for ornamenting sleeves and Confederate caps. For sale at

KAHNWEILER & BROS.

Feb. 15, 1862—tf

SWORD, SASH AND BELT.

Captain of Commissioned Officers, With red Silk Sash and Belt. For sale at

KAHNWEILER & BROS.

Feb. 15, 1862—tf

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

Just received a lot of Bagging.
For sale low at

KAHNWEILER & BROS.

Feb. 15, 1862—tf

MILITARY BUTTONS, &c.

Received per Steamer Isabel, Gold Epaulets for Commissioned Officers, Military Buttons, Gold Lace, Pistols, &c.
Call soon at

KAHNWEILER & BROS.

Jan. 25, 1862—tf

ENGLISH GOODS.

A splendid assortment of Prints, Striped Osnaburg, Plaid and Striped English Cotton Goods, per Steamer Bermuda.
For sale at

KAHNWEILER & BROS.

Jan. 25, 1862—tf

COTTON LACES, &c.

We are selling off our splendid stock of Needle Work, comprising Sleeves and Collars, French and English worked Bands, Edging and Inserting, Thread, Linen and Cotton Laces, as usual, low prices.
Selling very fast at

KAHNWEILER & BROS.

Jan. 25, 1662—tf

SCUPERNONG WINE.

Superior articles of Scupernong WINE, in bottles for family use. For sale at

KAHNWEILER & BROS.

Jrn. 25, 1862—tf

ATTENTION BATTALION.

Just received a Patent Combination Stool and Cot for camp use. Also, an assortment of heavy Army Undershirts, Drawers, India Rubber Overcoats and Pants, Enameled Oil Cloth Coats. For sale at

KAHNWEILER & BROS.

January 25, 1862—tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE FIRM OF BURROWS & PASCHALL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. T. J. BURROWS is authorized to close up all outstanding accounts. Persons having claims against this firm will please present them as soon as ponsible for settlement, and those indebted will please come forward and settle.

T. J. BURROWS.
I. A. PASCHALL.

Charlotte, Jan. 12, 1862.
jan 14 '62-d tf

THOMPSON & BARNES,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS AND MERCHANTS,

23 & 25 COMMON STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

☞ Orders for Sugar, Molasses, &c. solicited.

With an experience of twenty years, we feel confident of giving satisfaction.

jan 18 '62-d3m

CHARLOTTE and S. C. R. R.

The Coupons due on the 1st of January next on the Bonds of this Company will be paid whenever presented at my office at the Depot.

dec 2 '61. A. H. MARTIN, *Agent.*

THOS. W. DEWEY, Charlotte, N. C.

AGENT FOR THE

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company, one of the oldest and most reliable in the South, takes risks on white persons to the extent of $5,000, and insures slaves for two thirds of their market value.

Applications for Insurance received at the office of the Agent at the Branch Bank of North Carolina at Charlotte.

March 3, 1862—d4

Confederate States of America.

WAR DEPT. ORDNANCE OFFICE,
RICHMOND, March 3, 1862.

Bids will be received at this office until the 15th day of April next, for the following Ordnance and Ordnance material for the Confederate States army:

200,000 tons charcoal cold blast Pig Iron,
50,000 tons of Blooms, (charcoal,)
50,000 tons Wrought Iron Bars, of various sizes,
100 10-inch Columbiads,
100 8-inch Columbiads,
100 10-inch Siege and Garrison Mortars,
100 13-inch Sea-coast Mortars,
500 12-pounder Iron Howitzers,
500 6-pounder Iron Field Guns.

Bids may be made for any quantity of iron over one hundred tons, and for any number of guns over ten.

Drawings of the guns will be furnished only to parties whose bids are accepted.

Bidders will state the points of delivery, and the date at which not less than one hundred tons of iron may be expected to be furnished.

They must also state the time required to furnish the whole of their bid.

Bidders for guns will state the date of the first delivery, and the time required to supply the whole number.

Payments will be made on delivery of not less than fifty tons of iron, and the right to pay one-half in Confederate bonds is reserved.

Bids must be sealed and enclosed, and endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Iron," or "Proposals for Guns," as the case may be. J. GORGAS, Lt. Col.,
Chief of Ordnance.

March 8, 1862—d30t

RECRUITS WANTED

FOR THE WAR.

I AM now at home, recruiting for Capt. J. K. Harrison's Company. The usual bounty will be given. Any information wanted will be furnished by calling at the Store of Fisher & Burroughs.

Feb 7—tf. Lieut. M. N. HART.

A REGIMENT

FOR THE

CONFEDERATE STATES

SERVICE.

The undersigned, having been authorized to raise a Regiment for the Confederate States army, takes this method of informing persons who are now engaged in raising companies, that this is the first opportunity offered for joining a Regiment to go directly into the Confederate service.

Rank of officers and pay to officers and soldiers will begin with their enrollment.

A bounty of FIFTY DOLLARS and the bounty from the State, will be paid at the time of organization.

Arms and full equipments of the best class will be furnished to the companies.

Terms of service

THREE YEARS OR THE WAR.

For further particulars, address the subscriber immediately.

M. D. CRATON,
Lt. Col. 35th Regt. N. C. Troops.

Newbern, N. C., Feb. 18, '62,
Feb. 24. 1m

$100,00 BOUNTY. VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

Having received authority from the Governor of North Carolina to enlist men for the war, all those desirous of entering the service would do well to call upon me at my office and sign the roll. During my absence from town, A. C. WILLIAMSON will be paid to each man when the Company is completed and enters a Regiment.

J. A. FOX.

feb. 13, 1862—dtf

A CARD.

The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to give private lessons, at the residences of the pupils, on the Piano, Guitar, Violin and Melodeon, and in drawing and the modern languages. Terms moderate.

R. F. HUNT.
Professor at the Charlotte Fem. Col.
jan'61-28-dtf

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to us by book account will please call and settle the same, as our books must be closed. One of us may always be found at the office of Dr. G. W. Caldwell.

P. C. & J. W. CALDWELL.

Feb 7-tf

FOR RENT.

The Store House and Warehouses recently occupied by Messrs. Druker & Heilburn. Also the Residence over the Store.

Jan'y 13th. WM. JOHNSTON.

HORSE AND BUGGY FOR SALE

One fine GENTLE HORSE and TOP BUGGY for sale.
Apply to T. J. BURROWS.
Feb. 22, 1862—tf

RAGS! RAGS!!

CASH paid for RAGS at the Envelope Manufactory opposite the Post Office.

J. H. STEVENS & CO.

Feb 12-btf

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

150 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR,
Common, 8 cts.
Fair 11 "
Strictly Fair, 12 to 13 cts.

400 bbls. N. O. MOLASSES, 65 cts. per Gallon.

The prices are to Merchants only. Orders promptly attended to.

jan. 7 1862. WILLIAMS & OATES.

Wheat and Corn Wanted.

THE planting community will take notice that their Wheat and Corn Crops will be purchased at the Charlotte Steam Flouring Mill, at market prices. Those having Wheat and Corn for sale may find it to their advantage to call at the Mill before closing a sale.

JOHN WILKES & CO.,
Charlotte Flour Mill.

sept 1, 1860-1y

HILLSBORO

Military Academy.

THIS INSTITUTION will be reopened under efficient management on WEDNESDAY, March 5th. The services of officers having been permanently secured, no further interruption of duties need be apprehended.

☞ For circulars stating new terms &c., address "Superintendent H. M. A."

Hillsboro, N. C.

Feb 1—1awGw

Charlotte & S. C. Railroad.

[illegible]

THE Passenger Trains on this Road will leave and arrive, hereafter, as follows:

Leave Charlotte, at	2.50 A.M.
Arrive at Charlotte,	2.50 P.M.
Leave Columbia at	8.00 A.M.
Arrive at Columbia,	4.30 P.M.

Nov 8 tf

Family Flour for Sale.

At the Charlotte Flouring Mills can be had Family, Superfine and Fine FLOUR, constantly on hand.

Also, MEAL and CHOP.

JOHN WILKES & CO.,
Charlotte Flour Mills.

aug 1, 1860-1y

J. C. WILKINSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND Plated Ware.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WILLIAMS & OATES,

TRADE STREET,

Cotton Buyers, Grocers & Produce Dealers,

Agents for Kentucky Manipulated Guano and Lorick Lumber.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

may 13-tf

John. T. Butler,

Practical Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweller &c., Main Street, Charlotte, N. C., opposite Kerr's Hotel.—Dealer in fine Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Watch Materials, &c.

ALL work done in the establishment warranted for TWELVE MONTHS.

Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of every description repaired and warranted for twelve months.

Jan. 13, 1861—1y.c

H. L. ALEXANDER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

☞ Office in Bulletin Building.

feb 6-tf

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.

A. W. ALEXANDER,

SURGEON DENTIST.

GRADUATE OF THE BALTIMORE DENTAL COLLEGE,

RESPECTFULLY PREPARED TO DO ALL DENTAL Work in the latest improved styles, and will be at his office two weeks in each month dating from the first Monday (of the month) and will appropriate the remainder of his time to all persons desiring work done at their residences, who will oblige him very much by addressing him at Charlotte, N. C.

☞ ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Office, opposite Kerr's Hotel, Brown's building, up-stairs.

april 12 1861-tf

J. Y. BRYCE & CO,

DEALERS IN

Cotton and All Kinds of Produce,

TRADE STREET,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

☞ All orders attended to with dispatch.

april 6-tf

CHARLOTTE DRUG STORE.

E. NYE HUTCHISON & Co

RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Window Glass, Putty, Dye Stuffs, Turpentine, Burning Fluid, Alcohol, Pure Liquors, Canton Teas, Field and Garden Seeds, &c., &c.

Having closed our books, we intend to sell hereafter for cash. [May 4, 1861-tf

J. N. ROBSON,

(LATE BRITT & ROBSON,)

Commission Merchant,

No. 62 EAST BAY,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Particular attention given to the sale of

WHEAT, FLOUR, CORN, &C.

And from my long experience in the business, I feel confident of giving satisfaction.

REFERENCES.

C. M. Furman, Esq., Pres. Bank of S. C., W. B. Smith, Esq., President Union Bank., O. Ewing Esq., Nashville, Tenn., Hon. John P. King, Augusta, Ga., Hon. M. A. Cooper, Etowa, Ga.

May 10, 1861-6m

J. S. PHILLIPS,

HAVING located in Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

A complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings always on hand, which will be made to order at the shortest notice, after the latest fashion.

Shop three doors South of the Mansion House.

sept. 19-tf

THOMAS W. RADCLIFFE,

AT THE

SIGN OF THE DRUM,

RICHARDSON STREET,

THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF RICHARDSON AND PLAIN STREETS,

NO. 186,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Importer and Dealer in Fine WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE,

GUNS, MILITARY & FANCY GOODS,

☞ Watches and Jewelry repaired by skillful and experienced Workmen. All kinds of Hair-Work made to order.

Sept. 27, 1860-tf.

MECKLENBURG IRON WORKS.

HENRY ALEXANDER.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE undersigned beg to inform the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity, and the public generally, that they have

COMMENCED BUSINESS

at the above

ESTABLISHMENT

foot of

Trade Street,

Adjoining the North Carolina Rail Road, and opposite JOHN WILKES' Steam Flour Mills.

They are now prepared to furnish all kinds of

Machinery,

At short notice, and on *reasonable terms*.

STEAM ENGINES

FROM 8 to 50 HORSE POWER,

Horse-Shoeing

AND

BLACKSMITH'S WORK

OF ALL KINDS.

REPAIRS

In their line promptly attended to. Their FOUNDRY is in full operation, and

Cast Regularly twice a Week,

Wednesdays and Saturdays.

They are prepared to furnish all kinds of CASTINGS IN IRON, BRASS, &c. ACCORDING TO ORDER.

SAW AND GRIST MILL GEARING,

GIN WHEELS,

SAW DUST BURNERS,

ANTI-FRICTION PLATES AND BALLS FOR COTTON PRESSES.

CAST IRON RAILING,

For Garden Enclosures, Dwelling Houses, Public Buildings, Porticoes, Cemetery Lots, &

Their

IMPLEMENTS

For carrying on the business in all its branches, have been SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE, and are provided with all the

IMPROVEMENTS

Required to do their work in a

FIRST RATE MANNER.

Agents, for Dr. E. C. BRIGGS, for Winter's Patent Malay Saw Mill, which has the advantage, along with many others, of doing at least twice as much work with the same power & better than any other Mill in use—it can be run by Steam, Water or Horse Power. The Malay may be seen at the Shop of the Subscriber. HENRY ALEXANDER.

☞ Old Iron, Brass, Copper &c., bought or taken in trade.

sept. 25, 1860-tf

A SERVANT WOMAN TO HIRE

By the month, or for the remainder of the year. Apply to Gen. Wilkes, or Mr. Boyd, at the Steam Mills, or to the undersigned. E. E. EVERHART.

jan 28, '62—3t*